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PARIS TALKS HAVE COMPLICATED BIG FOUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS EVERY OUTLET FOR COMPROMISE SEEMS TO BE BLOCKED

SPANISH ISSUE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.—THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGAN THEIR THIRD CONFERENCE IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL TO-DAY IN AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE BEEN SHARPENED RATHER THAN EASED BY THE RECENT PARIS CONFERENCE.

To-day's meeting, intended to begin the final phase in the drafting of the five peace treaties, finds the Big Four placed squarely before a series of problems in which every normal outlet for diplomatic compromise is apparently blocked in advance by the policy statements made in Paris.

The Paris Conference merely demonstrated the Western and Eastern ideals for post-war Europe were based on clearly defined and fundamental different policies. The Conference further complicated the chances of compromise by forcing the Great Powers to state their views with rigidity, which makes any withdrawal from the positions adopted publicly at the Paris Conference extremely difficult.

The dilemma, which has now emerged, is that several major questions remain unresolved, and nobody seems to know how to solve them in a way acceptable to the Big Four.

The main problems now are:—1. The statute for the free territory of Trieste; 2. free navigation on the Danube; 3. the principle of free trade in the Balkans; 4. reparations clauses; and 5. Greek frontiers.

Finally, one must emphasise that the Soviet Union arrived at the conference apparently ready to accept only those recommendations of the Paris Conference which she herself voted.

Meanwhile, Mr James Byrnes had a long meeting to-day with Mr Ernest Bevin at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this being their first consultation in New York.

Mr Byrnes also saw Couve de Murville, French representative. The Secretary of State was endeavouring to meet Mr V. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, before the formal opening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The Spanish Question
At Lake Success, the Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council

JEW TERRORISTS ADMIT ROME EMBASSY BOMBING

Rome, Nov. 4 (UP).—A communiqué bearing the name and insignia of the militant Jewish nationalist organisation Irgun Zvai Leumi said to-day that its "soldiers carried out the bombing of the British Embassy on October 31."

The communiqué, which came to The building with its offices collapsed. All our soldiers returned to their bases with their arms." "In order to avoid causing victims among the Italian population our troops used special precautions: the attack was carried out in the night at a suitable hour. On all approaches to the block of the Embassy warning notices were placed and the few passersby who happened to appear were warned orally.

In a separate letter to Premier Alcide de Gasperi, which came in the envelope with the communiqué, Irgun Zvai Leumi apologised to the Italian Government for bombing the British Embassy and explained to the Italian people why they felt forced to take terroristic action.

The communiqué to the press from the "supreme command" of Irgun Zvai Leumi, after taking responsibility for the bombing, continued:

Little Prospect Of Football Strike In Britain

London, Nov. 4.—Though no agreement was reached on the maximum wage question at today's four-hour meeting between the Football League representatives and the Players Union, it is understood that the latter's representatives were well satisfied with the negotiations.

Jimmy Guthrie said afterwards: "Everything went all right," while R. Stuart said: "We think we will get what we want from January 1, but what has been decided has to go before."

PEDESTRIAN STONED TO DEATH

Bombay, Nov. 4.—A pedestrian was stoned to death in communal disturbances in Bombay city to-day. There were 17-knife attacks in various parts of the city including three in a European business quarter, but none was fatal.

A message from Bangalore, Mysore, says two persons were killed and four injured in a clash between "Communists" and scheduled caste workers at Kolar Gold fields. Order was restored by the police.—Reuter.

for the League clubs for ratification." A statement issued after the meeting set out the Players' claims and the League's views on the claims, which, according to League representatives, was sympathetic to the institution of a minimum wage and to the dawning of agreements from August to August.

The League is prepared to discuss the applications of granting free transfers to players not offered a living wage and on the transfer. Not receiving some payment for periods when unsigned.

The Union Committee asked for a meeting of the League clubs before the end of January, 1947, to consider the questions so that decisions should operate from January 1, but the League expressed the opinion that a meeting be called before the end of February, but agreed to recommend any decisions then be operative from January 1.

The effect of the meeting and its decisions is that there will be no football strike, for all points at issue were hammered out in a friendly atmosphere.

This meeting had been sponsored by the interests of industrial peace by the Minister of Labour and both parties approached it in a conciliatory spirit.

Mr F. Howarth, League Secretary, said it was a most harmonious meeting conducted in a friendly spirit, while Mr James Fay, the Players' Union secretary, said the greatest progress had been made and the Union representatives feel it had been well worth while.

"An agreement was reached on all but four main points, including maximum wage. They are now recommending £12 maximum, but it will go before the clubs. One big point was getting them to recommend £7 winter and £5 summer minimum for players over 20 years," he said. —Reuter.

To London A Little Sun

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—Following two weeks of chilly, overcast weather the sun shone to-day in London while beach resorts reported an unusual boom.

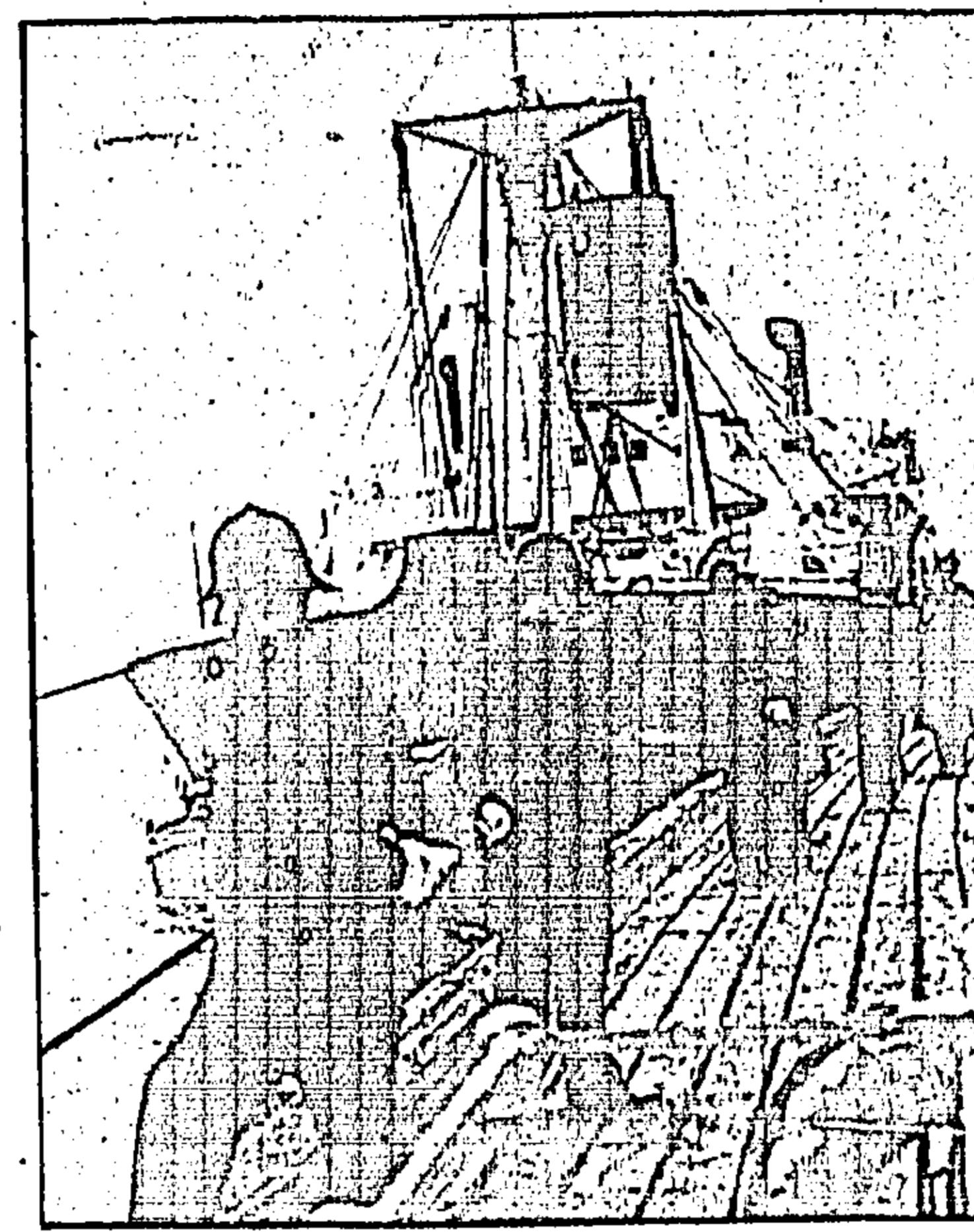
Brighton reported a temperature of 70 degrees with sun bathers on the beach but no swimmers excepting for children playing along the water's edge.

VICTORIOUS' SCHEDULE

It was announced by Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co this morning that the aircraft-carrier Victorious left Plymouth to-day for Hongkong. The Victorious will call at Gibraltar on November 8; Malta, November 11; Port Said, November 13; Suez, November 16; Aden, November 19; Colombo, November 23; Singapore, December 1; and will arrive in Hongkong on December 5.

The communiqué to the press from the "supreme command" of Irgun Zvai Leumi, after taking responsibility for the bombing, continued:

PRINCESA DOCKS: 15 IN IRONS



VESSEL OBSOLETE SAYS COUNSEL

The defence attorney for the seven West African negroes accused of disobeying commands aboard the refrigerated freighter as Princesa between Buenos Aires and England said in the Magistrate's Court at Bristol yesterday that the crew's complaints were legitimate because the vessel was obsolete.

The hearing against the negroes began on Saturday. They had been arrested after the ship's captain summoned assistance from British naval units while on the high seas to forestall a threatened uprising.

Mr H. S. Cox, attorney for the accused, said the condition of the Princesa was so bad that the Captain had thought of communicating with the owners to ask tugs to be sent to bring him home.

"These men were working under appalling conditions and there was nothing done by the officers about it," said Mr Cox. He said the Princesa operated on three boilers from St. Vincent.

The men complained they were ill-fed and forced to work in boiler rooms without proper precautions for their safety.

Britain Denies Rumanian Charge Of Interference

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman to-day sharply rejected the Rumanian declaration that Britain sought to interfere in Rumania's domestic affairs and charged that the current Rumanian political campaign was characterised by the persecution of Opposition parties.

The spokesman acknowledged receipt of the note from Bucharest in which the Communist-dominated Government insisted that Britain had no right to "interfere" in domestic Rumanian politics and that my representations concerning the election campaign were invalid unless signed by all the three Big Powers.

"The Rumanian Government gave certain assurances to His Majesty's Government concerning the conduct of free elections and freedom of speech. British recognition of the Rumanian Government was given in virtue of these assurances. In our view these assurances have not been carried out," he said.

The spokesman likened the Rumanian campaign with that recently completed in Bulgaria which was the subject of British denunciation last week. In particular, he said, reports indicated the Government sought to prevent Opposition parties from conducting political meetings.

Hamburg, Nov. 4.—The Berlin police are investigating the disappearance of Fritz Hartmann, head of the Berlin de-Nazification Commission. Hartmann and his wife have been missing for one week.—Reuter.

Private Trading In Rubber Restored By British Government

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Government has decided to restore private trading in rubber and permit the re-establishment of London rubber market, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Professor Marquand.

The market will be free to resume its normal activities on November 18. This will enable private traders to import rubber as from January 1, at which date the Board of Trade will cease to purchase rubber.

The text of the Minister's statement reads: "The Government have given careful consideration to the future purchasing arrangements for rubber in accordance with the statement of the Lord President on March 28, in the course of a debate on the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Market, that the case of each primary product would be examined on its merits.

"The main world market for rubber was, before the war, in London. The rubber in which it dealt was largely from sterling sources, but the greater part of its transactions related to rubber for consumption elsewhere than in this country. At the same time the sales in this country were distributed over many different industries.

"After considering all the circumstances the Government have decided to restore private trade in rubber and to permit the re-establishment of the London rubber market."

Rapid Improvement

"These decisions follow on the rapid improvement in natural rubber supplies during the past few months. Supplies in the Far East have exceeded all expectations and in particular it is encouraging the Malayan rubber industry has grown rapidly, despite several years of Japanese occupation. Consequently, the period of continuing shortage of natural rubber has not been as prolonged as was generally expected and at their meeting in Washington in October the Combined Rubber Committee agreed that International allocation should cease as from the end of this year. There have been discussions between appropriate departments and the Rubber Trade Association of London so as to allow effective functioning of the market under conditions of exchange control and so as to limit as far as possible unreliable speculative financial transactions under cover of the market."

"When it was suggested that this scheme might well serve as a pattern in due course for other commodities, Professor Marquand replied: 'We shall wait' the development of the scheme, with great interest and

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People Honouring Italian War Dead Attacked

Trieste, Nov. 4 (UP).—A train returning from Italian memorial day ceremonies at the Redi Puglia National Memorial, which commemorates World War I dead, was the target to-day of nine rifle shots and two hand-grenades.

Five persons were injured—one seriously—as the result of the attack which was attributed to pro-Soviet elements.

The civil authorities have made no announcement of any arrests. The memorial is situated on the highway between Trieste and Adige 20 miles north of here. It consists of a bare rocky hill on the top of which is a stone altar reached by road and a long white stone staircase up the slope of the hill.

All day to-day there have been small sporadic pro-Italian demonstrations throughout Trieste. The demonstrators sang patriotic songs and shouted "Long live Italy."

No one was injured on the train, but 20 Venezia Giulia civil policemen who were travelling in the train returned the attackers' fire, wounding five, one critically, according to Reuter. Seven persons have been arrested and are being held at Moncalvo.

Commons Statement On Communal Riots In India

London, Nov. 4.—Mr Arthur Henderson, the Under-Secretary for India, told the House of Commons to-day that the total number of persons killed and injured in communal riots between July 1 and October 30 in India was estimated at 5,018 and 13,320 respectively, exclusive of the casualties in the recent disturbances in Eastern Bengal.

He said the major part of both these figures was attributable to disturbances in Calcutta, including the very serious riots last August, the figures for which, he said, were admittedly only approximate.

No estimate was yet available for the riots in Eastern Bengal but it was thought the number killed would be in three figures.

Since October 30 there had been further rioting in Bihar where the total death toll since the riots began on the 23rd, was estimated at 270.

Replying to Mr Richard Butler, who asked for a full statement on the riots in Eastern Bengal, Mr Henderson replied that he had received further reports from the Governor of Bengal the substance of which he said was as follows:

The general situation in Eastern Bengal is under control in both Noakhali and Tippera districts and reports do not indicate that the non-Bengali bands are any longer operating.

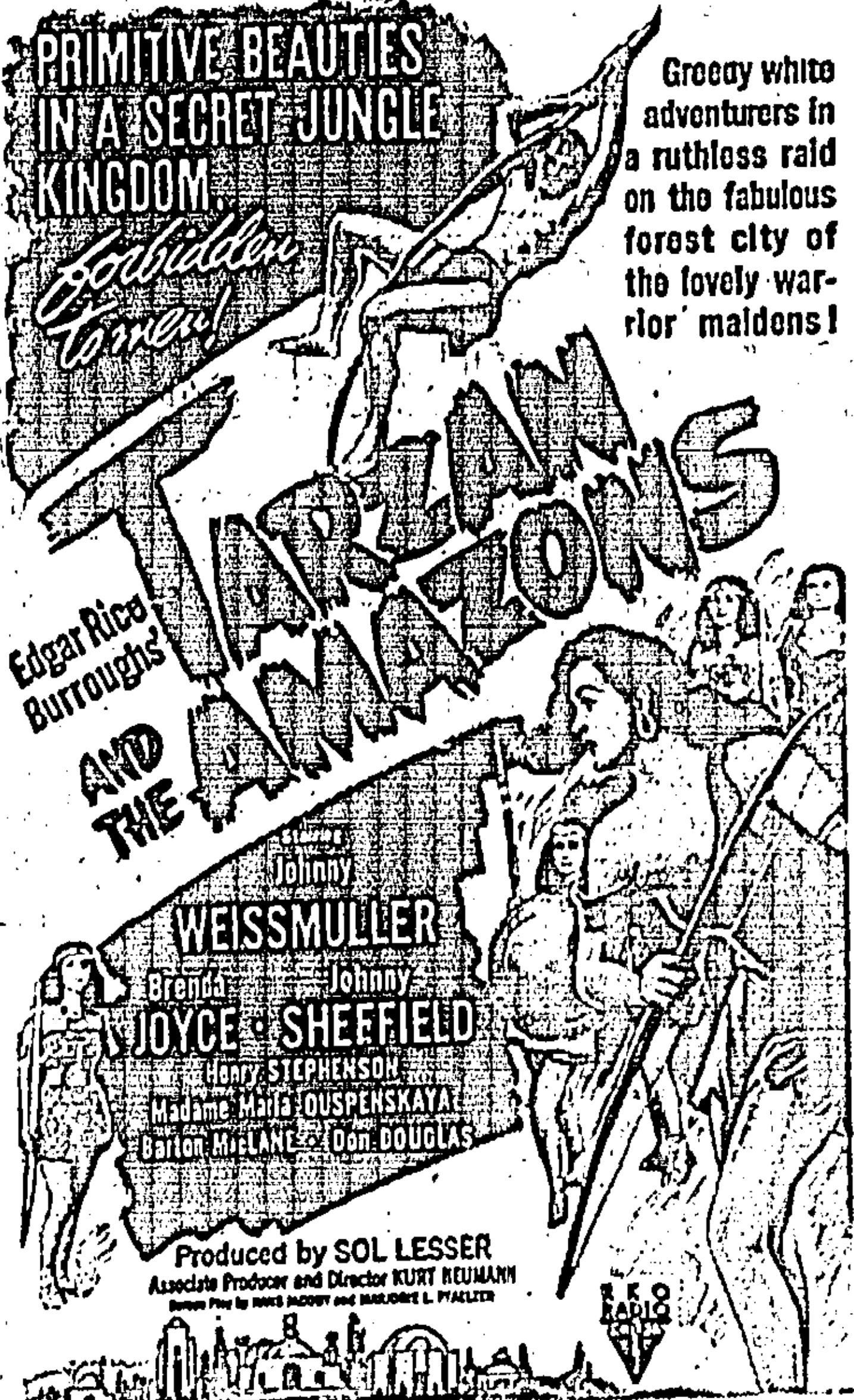
A station foreman, W. J. Ingram, rushed to investigate. He saw the body collapsed and died a short time later at a nearby hospital.

The area affected by the disturbances is approximately 100 square miles in Tippera district, and not more than 300 square miles in Noakhali district. Full information as to what occurred in this area is not yet available. The collection of accurate information has been hindered by the fact that thousands of persons have left their homes and others are as yet too nervous to come forward with information.

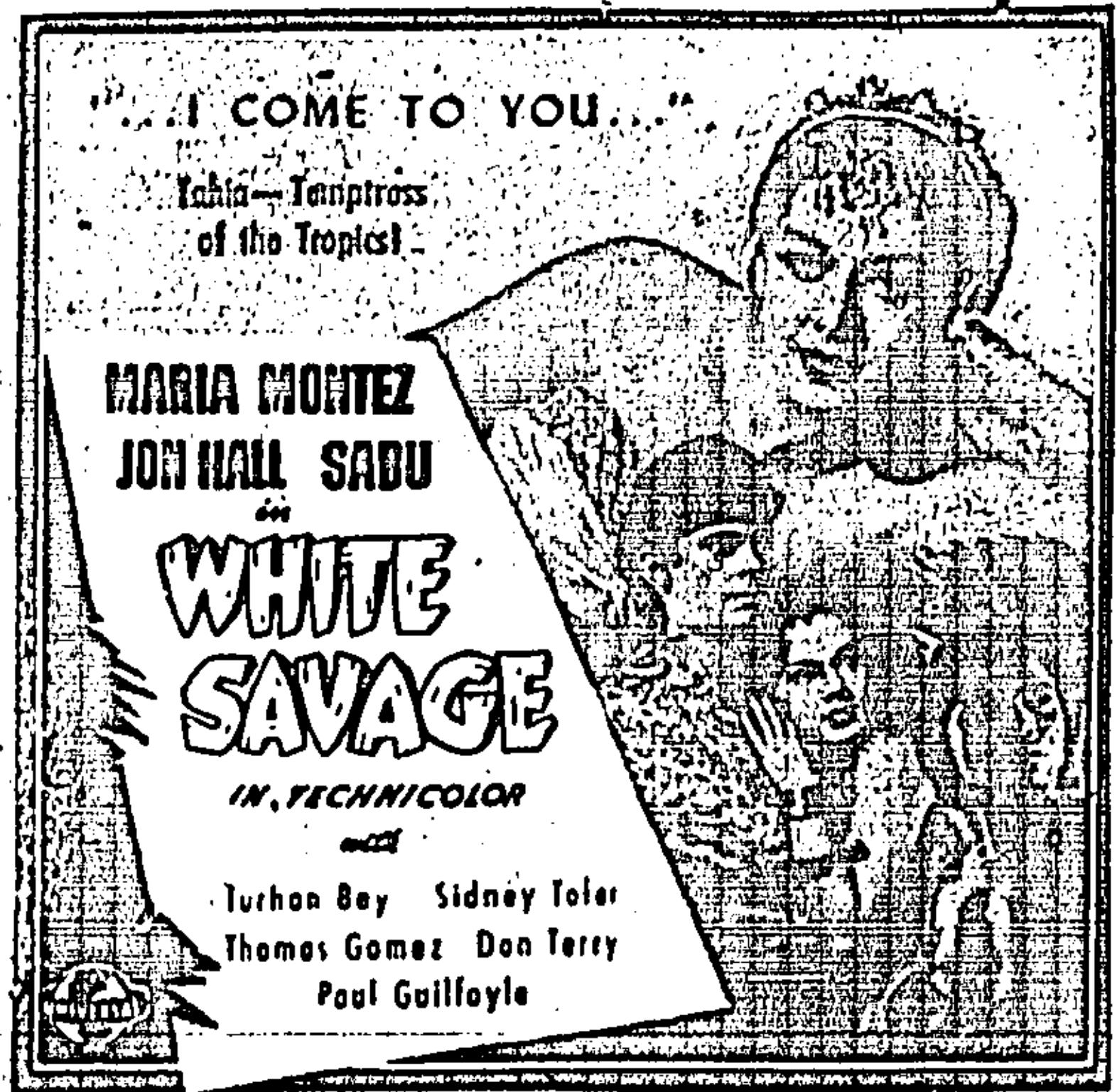
Two senior judicial officers of the Indian civil service have been deputed to visit the areas affected and to report on what has occurred.—Reuter.

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



SHOWING **THURSDAYS** At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



CATHAY **TO-DAY ONLY**
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

VENOMOUS IN HAT! RAPTUROUS IN LOVE!
MARIA MONTEZ — JON HALL — SABU in

"COBRA WOMAN"

In Technicolor Universal Picture

Spectacular Cast of Thousands!

COMING SHORTLY **"FIGHTING DEPUTY"**
FRED SCOTT in

De-Nazification Progress Too Slow, Says Gen. Clay

Berlin, Nov. 4 (UP) — Lt.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U.S. deputy Military Governor, predicted today that Germany's future would not be settled until the Big Four Foreign Ministers return to Europe—probably in January—or another conference.

The deputy Military Governor said the November 20 meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York would do little more than establish a specific agenda for future discussions.

Gen. Clay "guessed" that they would appoint deputies to settle on a preliminary outline which they would discuss later.

He plans to leave Berlin on November 8 with Ambassador Robert Murphy for Washington. Secretary of State Byrnes had invited them to attend conferences to be held prior to the New York Big Four meeting. Gen. Clay said he was taking "everything from office cabinet to the kitchen sink" to Washington so that he would be prepared to answer any and all questions on Germany.

Departing from the foreign policy theme, Gen. Clay issued a stern warning to the German local government over de-Nazification progress in the United States zone.

He told a press conference that unless his de-Nazification orders were enforced more strongly he would take de-Nazification out of German hands.

Gen. Clay reiterated he had not been holding "secret" discussions with Russian Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky on a plan for unifying Germany under four-power supervision.

Asked specifically if such an arrangement could be worked out satisfactorily, he said he believed it could but said it would mean feeding Germany much longer.

Gen. Clay said he had had discussions with Marshal Sokolovsky on this subject but they were "informal" and without official United States governmental backing.

Concluding, he said that if asked whether he would reiterate Gen. Joseph T. McNamara's proposal that the European meeting of the Foreign Ministers be held in Berlin at least while the question of Germany was under discussion.

ANGLO-U.S. FOOD TALKS PLANNED

London, Nov. 4 (UP) — The Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent today reported that "high level" talks were to be initiated by Britain soon in Washington in an attempt to get the United States to agree to the "equitable international allocation of essential foods."

The report said the Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was expected to make such an announcement in the House of Commons soon—possibly early in the new session.

"Britain is anxious to avoid a scramble for world supplies and seeks to protect not only her own rations but also those for other countries in whose welfare she takes an interest," the report said. "There is evidence that the American standard of living is rising. While this is not begrimed, it involves increased demand on available stocks."

On February 22, 1944, Mr. Churchill paid tribute to "the good relations" between the two countries. After again going to Moscow, he told the House of Commons on October 27 that year of the "close, intimate and cordial relations" which had marked the talks.

On the Crimean Conference he said that February 27, 1947, "finds the Allies more closely united than ever before."

The impression I brought back from Crimea... is that Marshal Stalin and the Soviet leaders want to live in honourable friendship with

the United States," he added.

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Jap Constitution A "Strange" Document

Tokyo, Nov. 4 (UP)—The father of the Japanese parliamentary government, Yukio Ozaki, also popular because of his Shavian comments, writing in the Yomiuri Shimbun predicted that it would take at least two, possibly three, Japanese generations before the spirit of the new constitution could be "universalised."

He warned that this was a painstaking educational process which could not be "accomplished in a day."

Ozaki did not appear unconditionally pleased with the second constitution, although he admitted improvement.

He said it was "very strange" constitution and provides merely that the majority of Cabinet ministers must be concurrently Diet members, whereas in democratic countries, Ministers must be MPs, then "very rightfully, their votes diminish."

"This is because the Diet is the watchman and the government the user," he continued. "In Japan it has been the contrary. During the Tojo election, the people handed the keys to the thief instead of to the watchmen and the bitter, well-known result was they lost their country."

Ozaki did not like the raised platform in the Diet building reserved for members of the Cabinet and said this should be levelled in order to correct the impression that members of the government rated an elevated rank.

The Communist Party, assailing celebration of the new constitution's promulgation, charged that the retention of the Emperor system instead of the selection of a head of state from the people "constituted violation of basic democratic principles and thwarted the Japanese people from attaining the true status of a democracy."

Press Comment

Tokyo, Nov. 4.—The Japanese press ran amuck this morning on the new Constitution. All Tokyo dailies came out in four pages instead of the usual two.

All Tokyo dailies commented on the occasion. The Asahi Shimbun in a highly sober editorial said that although the new constitution pointed to the direction of "pacifism and democracy" the foundations of these concepts could not be considered firm. In fact, conditions in Japan were "far from propitious to democracy and freedom."

The Asahi Shimbun warned the Japanese people that the "road to democracy and pacifism which is pointed out by the new Constitution is not an easy one to travel."—Central News.

Read at Hiroshima

Kure, Nov. 4.—Japan's new constitution which limits the power of the Emperor and renounces war was proclaimed in Hiroshima at the Gokoku Shrine, 300 yards from where the atom bomb, which wiped out the city last year, exploded.

Hiroshima is in the middle of the British Commonwealth occupation zone.

From a platform surrounded by fallen stone pillars of the Shrine, a message from Lieut.-Gen. Horace C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth occupation forces, telling the Japanese that it was deeds not words which were counted if they wanted to get a democratic government, was read in English and Japanese.—Reuter.

RUHR POWER FAILURES

Berlin, Nov. 4 (UP)—Power failures caused by coal shortages in the Ruhr are endangering Berlin's industries, it was reported to-day.

For the last five weeks power has been curtailed in various sectors of the city several hours each day.

The candle shortage in Berlin also has become acute with candles selling for as much as 20 marks 10s when they can be found.

During the last few days Berlin's industry has been able to average only three hours work daily because of the power failure. Berliners commented that even during the war the situation was not as serious as at present.

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"TRUE GLORY" at the **KING'S THEATRE**

BAND OF THE JAIPUR GUARDS

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

BOOKING NOW OPEN
AT THE THEATRE

\$5 and \$3

Political Importance Of Petrol Producing Countries

PETROLEUM producing countries in the Middle East and South America have an extraordinary interest in world political trends now developing, since the outlook for peace or war will largely determine the regional location and rate of new exploitation during the next decade, according to petrolium trade authorities here.

Former Secretary of Commerce, Wallace's reference to regional spheres of influence in his recent New York address aroused speculation in the oil trade as to how the world petroleum situation might be influenced by the varying thesis of international political relations that are now being developed at Paris, Moscow, London, Washington and other world capitals.

Mr Wallace did not mention oil, but this commodity is usually involved in any discussion of political regionalism. In the words of one expert, "No one would want to build a pipeline with a potential enemy at the end of it."

Unofficial but authoritative comment on the world petroleum outlook takes the following lines, all being predicated on the fact that the United States, with rapidly depleting reserves of petroleum, will in future years be increasingly dependent on foreign resources:

(1) Under assured conditions of permanent peace, middle eastern oil would undergo a swift and tremendous expansion, and there would be a tendency towards autonomy of eastern and western hemispheres in the commercial production and supply of oil.

(2) In the event of the political trend being toward a future World War III, the major Powers would be guided by strategical rather than commercial considerations, and would tend to encourage oil production in areas capable of defence.

(3) Under any circumstances, the actual and potential petroleum resources of all Middle Eastern and South American countries will undergo systematic exploration, in the next few years, as an aftermath of changed industrial conditions favourable to the increased world consumption of petroleum.

BASIC elements in the world petroleum situation, as explained by authorities to United Press, are as follows:

The United States, after long domination of the world oil situation, must henceforth emphasise the conservation of remaining reserves. America, therefore, is likely in a decade to reduce, rather than increase its petroleum output, despite the many new industrial and transportation demands on the industry.

This North American situation makes it to the interest of the United States to encourage production in other petroleum producing areas provided that such development does not present a strategical menace to the United States.

Commercial interest would favour expanding production of petroleum in the Middle East, since that area could supply many commercial areas hitherto dependent on oil products shipped from the United States.

Both commercial and strategical interests would benefit from further expansion of petroleum production in Latin-American countries. Such expanding output would give new sources of commercial supply if United States resources should dwindle, and in event of a future war

PRIEST REBUKED

Paris, Nov. 4.—Fr Louis Blane of Marseilles, who has entered the campaign for the general election on November 10 at the head of Marcellis' list for Republican patriots, resisters and deportees, was rebuked to-day in a statement issued by the Diocesan authorities.

The statement said: "Ecclesiastical laws prohibit any priest from contesting elections to the Legislative Assembly without previous authorisation

HIROHITO'S PORTRAITS

Tokyo, Nov. 4 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito in another unprecedented action to-day presented personally autographed portraits to Premier Yoshida and 10 others who played prominent parts in the drafting of the new constitution.

From his bishop and from the bishop where the elections are held. No priest in Marseilles has asked or obtained such permission.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES



By Galbraith

Growth Hormones For Stunted Children

The day may come when stunted children or dwarfs can develop normal stature if treated with growth hormones before they reach sexual maturity, Dr Hervert Evans, University of California biologist, told a conference on "The Chemistry and physiology of Growth," at Princeton University.

He said that he and his associates had succeeded in isolating and identifying the growth hormone from the pituitary gland of animals. Dr Evans said it had been easy to make rats grow to the size of jack rabbits and that other successful experiments had been made with pigeons and doves.

His experiments have shown, he said, that growth definitely comes from the pituitary gland which in humans is about the size of a large pea. It is only slightly larger in beef cattle.

Experiments have been made mostly from the extract from beef cattle, and the substance is so precious, he said, that about 1,200 head of cattle are required to produce one gram of growth hormone.

He said that it had been the practice in experiments not to attempt to magnify growth more than one and half times the normal stature of an animal. The growth, however, could be continued until giant stature was reached, he said.

Despite claims of some scientists of enormous human giants in prehistoric times, Dr Evans said there was no evidence that man taller than nine feet had lived on this earth. Giants of that and even greater size can be produced now, he said.

There is no way, he said, that giants can be "sheaved" back to normal stature but such phenomenal growth can be avoided through reduction of the pituitary gland.

This experiment has been done many times in Dr Evans' laboratories. Rats whose pituitary gland was removed through painless surgery showed a stoppage of growth. To complete the experiment, the rats were treated by injection, with the growth hormone and almost immediately returned to normal size.

Evans reported that he treated a young Hawaiian girl several years ago with the growth hormones. She was about nine years old with the height of a four-year old. Injections were made three times weekly for a year in which she grew two and a half inches.

There is acute interest in the possibility that important production of petroleum, may develop in Brazil. This optimism grows out of the geological construction of many Brazilian regions and discoveries made recently rather than any long history of production.

Petroleum trade sources furnish the following statistics of production trends in the future major rival areas:

North American total production: In 1938, 1,277,612,000 barrels; in 1944, 1,748,174,000; and in 1945, 1,783,000.

South America: In 1938, 245,143,000 barrels, in 1944, 321,238,000, and in 1945, 384,544,000.

Middle East: In 1938, 118,808,000 barrels; in 1944, 147,451,000; and in 1945, 200,000,000.

In 1945, Persia produced 140,525,000 barrels, and Iraq produced 31,845,000. In the same year Venezuela produced 321,902,000 barrels, and Colombia, 22,866,000.

Nearly twenty years before the Boston Tea Party touched off the spark which led to the American War of Independence a certain drum major of the Coldstream Guards, Sam Potter of London, started up a workshop to make regimental drums under which category are included bugles and flutes.

Since then the firm has made drums for every regiment in the British Army and to-day the business off Charing Cross Road is a perking an unprecedented boom.

The reason: The order has gone out that full ceremonial parades are to go ahead in the British Zone of

Germany and that means that many a drum major's staff and many a regimental drum will have to be reconstructed or given a new coat of paint.

Since Gen. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, British regimental drums have been silenced in the USA, but several American Arm

commanders were captivated by British regimental drums during the late war and to-day orders are trickling in from the doughboys.

Before the war, Potter and Co. supplied only countries associated with the Empire but recently they completed an order for two sets of regimental drums for the Royal Netherlands Army and they will be booming their martial salute before long outside the Royal Palace in the Hague.

"Drum making hasn't changed much in principle since Sam Potter's time," Mr A. J. Linford, manager of the firm, told me. "To-day they are a bit more elaborate it is true, but they are constructed on the same lines."

Drum makers are highly skilled men. It takes years to teach them all the tricks of the trade and you will find in the workshop many a man who has spent fifty years at the same bench, bending and gluing the "hoops" or fixing the vellum (calfskin) which gives the drum its resonance.

Another reason for the spate of orders is the necessity for replacements bought about by the loss of regimental drums in action, for whereas many military bands stayed in depot during the late war the regimental drums went with the regiments to the Far East, the Continent of Europe, the Middle East and indeed the four corners of the earth. Some of the drums were silenced by enemy fire, others were captured and destroyed by the enemy because they knew full well the important part played by the drum in maintaining morale, but when the "Cease Fire" came the drum were there to roll out the victory march.

The drums which sounded at Balaclava, Ladysmith and the battle long before then are going to make themselves heard again. They will roll and reverberate in Germany and be joined by the regimental drums of Britain sounding the old tattoo, to

China's Judicial System Slowly Recovering

New York, Nov. 3.—China's judicial system is slowly recovering from the chaotic condition which resulted from the eight years of Japanese occupation, Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, said upon his return from a four month visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Dr Pound said that his job—helping to reorganise the Chinese Court system—had so far been half completed and that he expects to go back to China next June and remain until the work is finished. He doubted, however, that the Chinese courts would be functioning with any degree of uniformity before three years.

"When one considers the difficulty under which the Chinese Government has been labouring," Dean Pound explained, "the work which has been accomplished in a relatively short time is remarkable. The great job—and one to which I addressed myself chiefly—was one of getting up a uniform code of civil and criminal law in accordance with the ideals and conditions of the Chinese people. This was a vital necessity because the Japanese have destroyed practically all the Chinese law schools and their books and scattered their teachers and judges. Since the end of the Japanese occupation the administration of justice has been a haphazard sort of thing without consistency and uniformity, each judge interpreting Justice in accordance with the American, British, French, German and other systems in which the particular judge had his training.

"You can imagine the difficulties we had when lawyers, teachers, judges and other legal experts who have been wrestling with this codification were variously trained in England, Scotland, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo. There was no common approach on tradition in applying the codes. We must have authoritative law books to rely upon and that is what I have been working on—books by both lawyers and judges."

On the general Chinese situation, Dean Pound said that there is not so much unrest as American newspapers would lead one to believe. He said: "There is more alarm about the conditions in China than there really is in China. One does not realise there is a civil war going on there. Things appear quiet and life goes on slowly and smoothly. Classes with the Communists are too far north to cause any concern."—Central News.

Doughboys Order Regimental Drums

(By R. C. Scott)

The Weather Ships Will Aid Airlines

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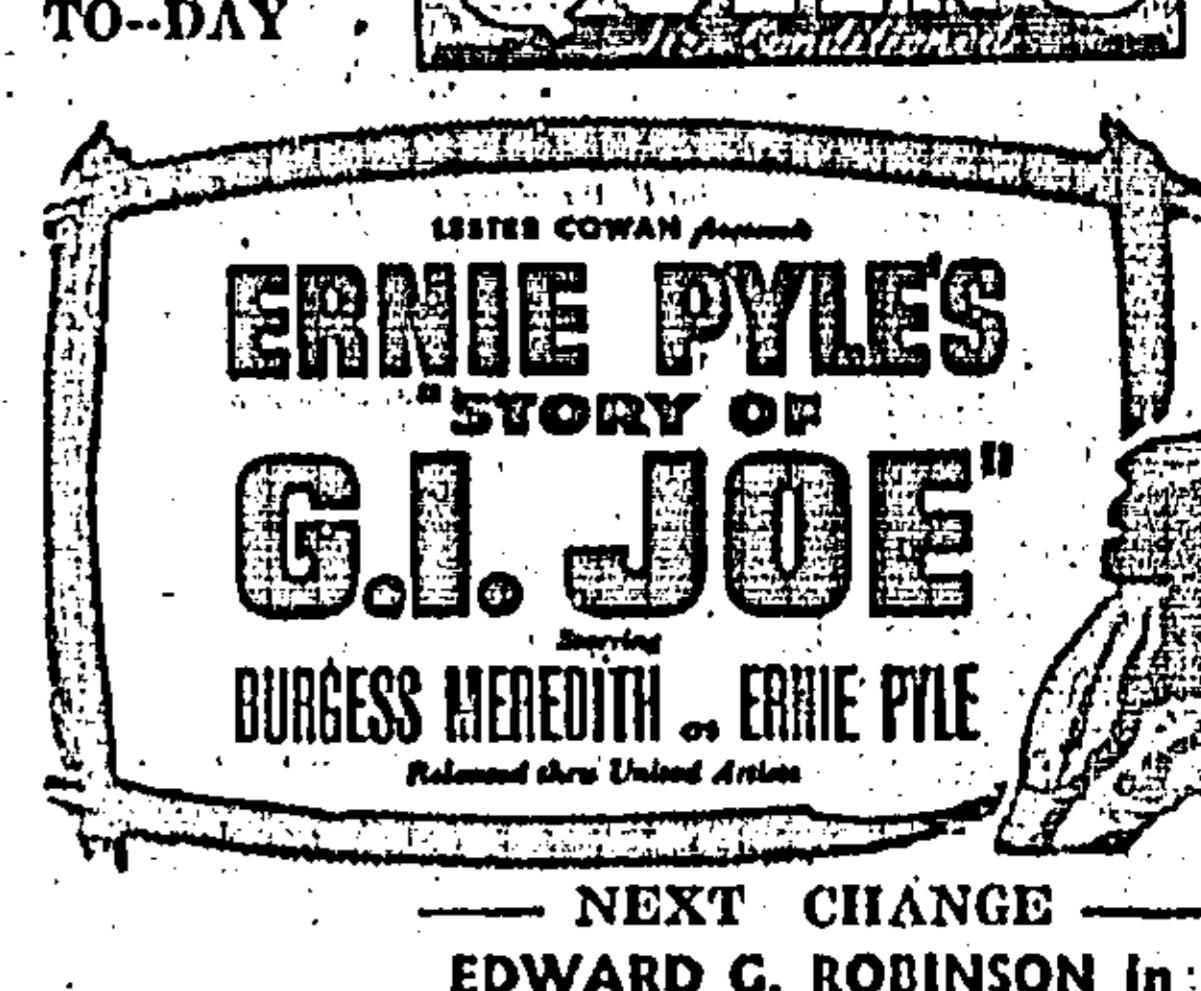
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